


Shipping.

Shipping.

Steamers.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.


FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

 The Steamship
Gleaney,
Capt. Macgregor, will
be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 4th Instant, at Noon,
instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 3, 1895. 2012

**FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, VIA
SHANGHAI.**

 The Steam ship
Atropo,
Captain SAKURA, will be
despatched for the above
Ports TO-MORROW, the 4th Instant, at
Noon.

For Freight, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, January 3, 1895. 10

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

The Co.'s Steamship
Cheloda,
Captain Cass, will be
despatched as above TO-
MORROW, the 4th January, at Noon.


For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, January 3, 1855. 2130

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).
The Steamship
Park,

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

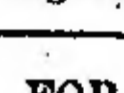
 The Co.'s Steamship
Chelyds, Captain Cass, will be
despatched as above TO-
MORROW, the 4th January, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, January 3, 1895. 2150

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

The Steamship
Pek,




Dispatched as above TO.
 MORROW, the 4th January, at Noon.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, January 3, 1895. 2150

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).
 The Steamship

Pack,
 Capt. JACKER, will be
 dispatched for the above
 Port on **SATURDAY**, the 5th January,
 1895, at Noon.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
 Hongkong, December 31, 1894. 2144


**NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE
 ITALIANA**
 (FLOMB & RUBATINI UNITED COMPANIES).
 ———
STEAM FOR
**SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO &
 BOMBAY.**

Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MESSINA, NAPLES, (LEGHORN)
 and GENOA
 ADRIATICO, LEONARDO
 CAN PORTS
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 and BAC
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Hongkong

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THE SANITARY BOARD.
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Dr. Hartigan—He spoke to me the other day. What we want to know is if any further steps have been taken to find out what these cases are. As you can see, even in the reports of this week, we have again fever, fever, fever. What I suggested was to try and get some of the students of the Hongkong College of Medicine in there to take regular records morning and evening and find out what the fever are. We know that Dr. Ayres goes there himself.

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This steady decline in the value of silver indicates that financiers and speculators in the white metal have abandoned hope that China and Japan will make the market as a horrowers of silver. Both countries seem bent upon pursuing a policy of self-dependence, says a San Francisco contemporary, and are raising the supplies they need at home. From present appearances China will refuse to borrow abroad even if compelled to pay an indemnity to Japan. In that event the Chinese Government will probably resort to the taxation of a direct tribute from the people to be collected by the mandarin, or perhaps may be offered in lieu of money. There is a great aversion in the Far East to incurring obligations which require the payment of annual interest charges. The theory that a national debt is a great blessing has not been accepted by either the Chinese or the Western financial world, and the revenue in both oriental countries will probably not find much fault with their rulers if they stick to the principle of "pay as you go."

THE VANDERBILT NEWS-ADVERTISER informs us that Sir Charles Tupper paid a visit to that part of the world on the 5th Dec. Sir Charles promised that, among other things, certain aids to navigation and their present urgency would be looked into, especially the location of the light at the entrance to the Narrows, and the fog horn, both of which it has been decided to erect, but as yet the sites were not decided upon. Part of this should also be taken up, and the question of its being buoyed or dynamited discussed. On his arrival Sir Charles was met by General Superintendent Abbott, Messrs J. E. Miller, G. M. Brown and various other prominent citizens. Mr. Brown immediately conducted the party aboard the *Empress of China*, where they were received by Capt. Archibald and shown over the magnificent liner of which no praises were too loud for Sir Charles. After this the party went on to the Capt. Gaudin, of the marine office, who had taken aboard the *Quadrant*, where they were met by Messrs F. S. Harward, M.P., and A. E. McPhillips, both of Victoria. Shortly afterwards the *Quadrant* left for Victoria.

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There has been a warm controversy in the Times between Sir Halliday Macartney and the correspondent of a leading German paper. The main point at issue, as to whether the Convention correctly related Sir Halliday's comments on the attitude of Lord Rosebery towards the China-Japanese war, does not concern us here. There is one passage, however, which Sir Halliday was not contradicted and it is of somewhat serious import to British trade especially to us here in England. Whatever the issue of the war England will have to pay for it. China will compensate herself for the cost of the war by imposing proportionate duties on foreign goods; and as the trade with China is to a great extent in the hands of British merchants, Great Britain will be the sufferer. China, of course, precluded from raising duties in the Treaty Ports, but she can heavily tax the goods which they reach the custom stations in the interior. As the recent Convention granted China very large trade concessions, allowing her goods to enter Burma free duty, while we on our side submit to pay duty import duties. There is a limit to British complacency in dealing with China. The British have certainly disposition to take advantage of her weakness, but she should be made clearly to understand that any concessions to her trade are very far from being a favor. Sir Halliday Macartney will not be tolerated.

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THE LATE BARON DE GRAND-MAISON.
Messrs A. S. Watson & Co. in court. It is not exactly correct to say that Messrs A. S. Watson & Co. were in court, because not being summoned and not being the parties in whom the police had interested themselves they were 'legally invisible' to the Police Magistrate; but as one of their servants, Mr. H. G. Stevens, had been summoned on a charge of contravening the Morphine Ordinance, Mr. J. D. Humphreys, General Manager of the Company, and Mr. A. L. Maudslayi, Secretary, also put in an appearance at the Magistrate's court, where the case against Mr. H. G. Stevens was called. The charge not forth that Mr. Stevens, on the 24th day of December, 1894, did unlawfully furnish a quantity of morphine to a person not a duly qualified practitioner, chemist or druggist, contrary to Ordinance 13 of 1893.

Mr. Stevens admitted having supplied the morphine, and this was taken by Captain Hastings, before whom the case was heard, as a plea of guilty.

Mr. Stevens read the following statement:—
"My Worship, I am of opinion that this summons which has been served against me in respect of a supposed breach of Ordinance 13 of 1893 should have been in a letter to the General Manager of the Company, which I believe to be Mr. J. D. Humphreys. He entirely approved of my conduct in the matter. He considers that I have used a wise discretion in the case, and entirely supports my action and wishes to take all the responsibility on himself as acting for the Company. The summons was served upon me yesterday, the 2nd January, at a time when it was quite impossible for the General Manager to take legal opinion on the matter; it is made returnable to-day, 5 mail day, when everybody in business has important duties to perform in connection with the mail. Under these circumstances, I beg to apply for an adjournment on the following grounds:—(1) That my services as a chemist are of such importance to the Company that I cannot be allowed to call witnesses who may be absent from the Colony on holiday. I would suggest to your Worship that as the General Manager or if the Company exercises its right to remove me from the matter, it is only fair to A. S. Watson & Co. that the charge should be against the firm or the General Manager, that he may have the benefit of my evidence as a witness, which of course I could not give so well on my own behalf. The evidence, moreover, of the medical man connected with the case will have to be called, and this cannot possibly be done at such short notice.

Mr. J. D. Humphreys would like to point out in this case, that the morphine has been prescribed for this gentleman by a duly qualified medical practitioner for years—if your Worship is to go by the strict letter of the law—and that therefore any chemist is justified in supplying what has been prescribed by a medical man. The Ordinance fixes no date.

Capt. Hastings—It would have been very difficult for the defense to have denied the charge and put in the prescription.

Mr. Humphreys—We want to make this a test case. Will your Worship allow an adjournment to allow us to make a test case of it. It is not only this case so much, but what we want to arrive at is whether a chemist may or may not use a wise discretion in the exercise of his profession.

Capt. Hastings—I do not think anything about discretion in the Ordinance. I am going to convict the defendant; I have admitted the charge. I fine him \$5, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

Mr. J. D. Humphreys was about to speak.

Capt. Hastings—He can apply for a rehearing.

Mr. Stevens—But he have not given me a hearing. What I was going to say was that the morphine had been prescribed in this particular case.

Capt. Hastings—You have already admitted that you furnished the morphine.

Mr. Stevens—I am referring to what I have already said.

Mr. Humphreys—We will appeal to the Supreme Court.

Capt. Hastings—You can apply for a rehearing here.

Mr. Humphreys—We ask for leave to appeal.

Mr. Maudslayi—I will send up the \$5. I am the Treasurer of the Company.

Capt. Hastings—It is dangerous to say that he has his decision, and that Mr. Humphreys could do whatever he liked.

It will be remembered that the morphine was supplied to the late Baron de Grand-maison, who was suffering intense pain on the early morning of the 26th ult.; who, applied for the morphine and was supplied with it on the distinct understanding that he would not use it personally, but would call in a medical practitioner; that he had been attended by Dr. Steadman and received one injection; and that he died from a subsequent injection self-administered.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.
SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL.'

LONDON, January 2, 1895.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.
It is reported in St. Petersburg that the Russian Government has decided to settle the Pamir question by granting Great Britain a concession for a railway connecting the Russian Chirchik with the Chinese Jettou roads will be conceded to Great Britain.

A RUSSIAN MISSION TO KYSSINIA.
An official Russian Mission has started for Kyssinia to visit the Negri and petty chiefs. The Mission will present most superb presents.

(From the 'Siam Observer'.)

LAUNCH OF A NEW BRITISH BATTLESHIP.
The barbetta battleship *Centurion* was launched to-day.

A RAILWAY TO UGANDA URGED.
The Times, in a leading article on British East Africa, urges the Government to build forthwith a railway connecting the coast with Uganda.

AN INCREASED DUTY ON COTTON IN RUSSIA.
The Russian Government has sanctioned an increase in the duty on cotton.

STODDARD'S TEAM DEFEATS ALL IN AUSTRALIA.
The first cricket match between Stoddard's team and all Australia, concluded yesterday. It resulted in a victory for Stoddard's team by ten runs. The match lasted six days.

THE LOMBOK TREASURE.
From Lombok we have received some information of a reliable sort concerning the personal possessions of the Rajah, blazoned forth by rumour as a gigantic fortune, but in fact only representing a comparatively modest amount.

The great diamond [this gem reported to have been found in the island of Lombok] about which so much rumour has been made, and which formed the subject of a former article, seems in fact only to exist in the overstrained imagination of our first informant, because there are only a few small stones of the kind which have been found in the island of Lombok, and these are of no great value.

The total Lombok treasure, so far as we have it in our hands, runs to a good 1,500,000 guilders. There you have it all.

This is by a long way not sufficient to cover the cost of the war.

Further news says that in Lombok it is fearfully hot, and as a result much fever and smallpox is rampant.

According to reports the blockade of the coast will within two months be once more given up.

Advances! but *que messieurs les importeurs recommencent!*—Singapore Free Press translation from *Sourabaya Courant*.

It is reported that the Korean Government has ordered a quantity of notes to be printed in an office at Tokyo, to be used as paper money when the new coinage comes into operation.

The signing of the new Franco-Japanese Treaty is expected shortly. Native papers describe it as much more favourable to Japan than the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. France having yielded nearly all Japan's demands.

Quite a large consignment of arms and ammunition has been landed near the China Merchants bank, Chinkiang, part, no doubt, of the cargo brought out by the *Grey Heron*, says the *China Gazette*.

About 600 Martini-Henry rifles and cartridges in boxes were piled on the Bund, and underwent a cursory examination, just to see that the boxes were not filled with stones, not the first hint of the kind perpetrated on the too confiding Celestial. The rifles are of excellent pattern, but how long they will remain in good condition? And what is the quality of the cartridges? These are questions which the newly engaged foreigners ought to be able to give a satisfactory answer.

Two Captains of the *Rheinland*, upon arrival at Kobe on the 22nd ult., reported the German steamer *Brema* still adrift, and the *Saratoga* Spit, with two men-of-war in attendance, but unable to get her without lightning. The position makes it impossible to tow the ship either ahead or astern; lighters have been sent down from Yokohama. He also reported that leaving Yokohama on the 15th, a dark night, the steamer from the Kanakowski Light and the gun-boat the *Albatross* were not to be seen. But for the warning afforded by the newspaper reports in the former case the same accident might very easily have occurred to himself. He understood that the *Admiral* was to be despatched again.

An interesting offer which the British Government received from Canada during the recent Cabinet scare has just become known. It appears—and the statement, we learn from the *Daily Chronicle*, is made on the authority of Sir Charles Tupper—that when the news came that the Government had announced that the Government was to consider the position in view of the war in the East and the condition of the *Aurifer*, the Dominion Cabinet at once assembled in the Canadian capital and authorized Sir Henry Strong, who is acting as Governor-General in the absence of Lord Aberdeen, to despatch a telegram to Lord Ripon, stating that Canada was prepared to give the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to the British Government, and to maintain that force wherever it might be required in the interests of the Empire.

MR. VON BRANDT ON THE RESULTS OF THE WAR.
Herr von Brandt, formerly German Minister in Peking, in a review of Mr. G. Curzon's 'Problems of the Far East,' discusses the questions that will confront China after the present war. Of these questions he considers the revision of the present tariff as of direct importance to foreign trade. China's customs dues, about five per cent. ad valorem, were fixed in 1858, and represent to-day less than half their original value, a fact that closely concerns the Chinese Government and its finances. The proposal for revising the tariff, which is sure to be made, should be considered in a friendly spirit, he thinks, and the opportunity should be seized to secure the opening of a number of navigable waterways, as well as the definite regulation of the inland dues now levied on imported goods. For the higher tariff ample compensation, he thinks, would be found in the construction of railways for strategic and economic purposes, especially for the prevention of the periodic famines in the inland and mountainous districts, in the increase of industrial establishments, in the improvement of the means of communication, and in the better working of the existing mines; 'but with a view to Germany's special interests,' he continues, 'we shall have to see to it that in the treaties then to be made we are not left behind by our rivals. The recent Anglo-Japanese treaty is a good example of how well others understand to look out for their own interests. For even such a trifling thing as Japan's demand for an autonomous tariff all commodities that are imported in lesser quantities and in which our own industry is chiefly interested.' For the protection and promotion of German interests in China, Herr von Brandt recommends the continuance in force of the few hundred pounds for the retaining of the services of German experts in technology, who are also well versed in the language, the customs, and the needs of China, and strongly deprecates the proposed discontinuance of the item in question, especially at a time like the present. Another danger to German interests he sees, in the desire to abandon the principle not to employ any Chinese officials in the service of Germany. China, a principle adhered to for about twenty years, and to substitute for the present Consul, mostly former interpreters, men whose training has been chiefly of a legal and judicial character, an old struggle not yet fully settled even in the diplomatic service of Great Britain, though there, also, some of the most successful men had been originally interpreters. Knowledge of Chinese, Herr von Brandt thinks, must be made an inalienable condition of entrance and advancement in the consular service, and China and service there, must be treated to the lasting detriment of other interests, as a sort of intermediate station for people who desire to be promoted more rapidly.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.
SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL.'

LONDON, January 2, 1895.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.
It is reported in St. Petersburg that the Russian Government has decided to settle the Pamir question by granting Great Britain a concession for a railway connecting the Russian Chirchik with the Chinese Jettou roads will be conceded to Great Britain.

A RUSSIAN MISSION TO KYSSINIA.
An official Russian Mission has started for Kyssinia to visit the Negri and petty chiefs. The Mission will present most superb presents.

(From the 'Siam Observer'.)

LAUNCH OF A NEW BRITISH BATTLESHIP.
The barbetta battleship *Centurion* was launched to-day.

A RAILWAY TO UGANDA URGED.
The Times, in a leading article on British East Africa, urges the Government to build forthwith a railway connecting the coast with Uganda.

AN INCREASED DUTY ON COTTON IN RUSSIA.
The Russian Government has sanctioned an increase in the duty on cotton.

STODDARD'S TEAM DEFEATS ALL IN AUSTRALIA.
The first cricket match between Stoddard's team and all Australia, concluded yesterday. It resulted in a victory for Stoddard's team by ten runs. The match lasted six days.

THE LOMBOK TREASURE.
From Lombok we have received some information of a reliable sort concerning the personal possessions of the Rajah, blazoned forth by rumour as a gigantic fortune, but in fact only representing a comparatively modest amount.

The great diamond [this gem reported to have been found in the island of Lombok] about which so much rumour has been made, and which formed the subject of a former article, seems in fact only to exist in the overstrained imagination of our first informant, because there are only a few small stones of the kind which have been found in the island of Lombok, and these are of no great value.

The total Lombok treasure, so far as we have it in our hands, runs to a good 1,500,000 guilders. There you have it all.

This is by a long way not sufficient to cover the cost of the war.

Further news says that in Lombok it is fearfully hot, and as a result much fever and smallpox is rampant.

According to reports the blockade of the coast will within two months be once more given up.

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The signing of the new Franco-Japanese Treaty is expected shortly. Native papers describe it as much more favourable to Japan than the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. France having yielded nearly all Japan's demands.

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